KANSAS CITY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899.—TEN PAGES.

SATURDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Slaughter of Filipinos Is Deplorable, but Unavoidable. Uncle Sam Is No Quitter

CHAPLAIN STE' Z F THE FIGHT-- FIFTH.

HAS SONS WHO ARE GRADUATES OF HARVARD.

His Regiment Took Part in the Mag-, nificent Charge at El Caney-Six of His Men Won Commissions at That Battle.

Rev. Mr. T. G. Stewart, chaplain of the Twenty-fifth United States infantry (colored), is spending a few days in Kansas City, as the guest of Rev. Mr. F. Jesse Peck, pastor of Allen chapel, at Tenth one of the foremost colored divines in the country. He was born in Gouldtown, N. J., in 1843, of a family established there be-



CHAPLAIN T. G. STEWART.

scated at a seminary in Philadelphia. In 1891 President Harrison appointed him been stationed for the last seven years at

His regiment was ordered to Chickamauga at the beginning of the late war and thence to Cuba, where it distinguished itself in the charge at Ban Juan, coming out of that fierce conflict with forty killed and wounded. Mr. Stewart was left be-hind at Tampa.

In speaking of his regiment, Mr. Stewart "In the charge on El Caney, six men of the regiment won commissions. After the war, the regiment returned to Montauk in fair physical condition, although much exhausted. I busied myself with feeding them up and securing food. Knowing their fondness for melons, I secured

home and later a benevolent man in New York asked me what he could do for our regiment, and, at my request, furnished the regiment with over 500 watermelons. "The regiment is somewhat scattered now with headquarters at Fort Logan, near Denver. Many new recruits have been added to our ranks. I am in love with my position, believe in military discipline and am in spirit a thorough sol-

dier. I wish that we had 50,000 negroes in the army getting the drill. I don't know that the drill would have even the women. It certainly gives the men better and perhaps wouldn't hurt the female

and perhaps wouldn't hurt the female figure.

"I am now lecturing on the negro soldier, giving his history as a soldier in this country and the West Indies and also showing his characteristics. I regard the white American soldier as the best all 'round fighting man on earth and the American negro as a close second. Physically, the Afro-American has shown in the army that he is as good a man as the country furnishes. In form, size, weight and endurance he is the equal of the best. In intelligence as a soldier he holds his own, mastering the ceremonial drill and battle drills with complete success. In marksmanship and all the details of a soldier's life he has proven his claim to a first-class standing in our army. My hope is to give to the world in a few months a complete and reliable history of the negro regular, especially describing his work in the Cuban campaign. My lectures have some bearing in that direction. I am meeting with success and having full houses. I have not tried to address white congregations, but stoke to one very large one in Denver, and have declined other invitations, as I want to give the time I now have to my own people."

Mr. Stewart will speak in Allen chapel

Mr. Stewart will speak in Alien chapel Tuesday night, at a church in Kansas City, Kas., Wednesday night, at Topeka Thursday night, and at St. Joseph Friday

City, Kas., Wednesday night, at Joyana Thursday night, and at St. Joseph Friday night.

For two years Mr. Stewart was pastor of the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal church in Washington. While there he made it his especial work to improve the choir. John I. Layton, musical director in the colored public schools, was the choir master. Rev. Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, of the Methodist church in England, on a visit to his church, said that he had never heard a finer church choir in his life.

"Speakirg of music," said Mr. Stewart, "I have made some investigations in the line of volces. My wife is a homeopathic physician, one of my sons graduates in May from the University of Minnesota as a doctor, and my brother-in-law is a doctor, so I have had a good chance to study from a doctor's standpoint. I have found that the nose has a great deal to do with the volce. One must be architecturally constructed to have a good volce. There are some New Englanders who never will be able to sing. The formation of the misal cavity is such as to give them a nasal twang which spoils the voice. Sogriest a man as Charles Dudley Warner has taken the American people to task for not training their voices. Why, many of them could not sing if they did train their voices; they are not built that way."

Two of Mr. Stewart's sons are graduates Two of Mr. Stewart's sons are graduates of Harvard. One of them is at the University of Minnesota and the other is lieutenant in the Eighth United States volunteers in camp at Chickamauga. He in-tends to practice law in Chicago when he is mustered out of the army.

Panie in an Ottawa School.

Panic in an Ottawa School.

OTTAWA, KAS. Feb. 21.—(Special.) Four hundred school children here to-day piled over each other in a frantic effort to get out of one of the ward school buildings which was on fire. It is a miracle no one was hurt, but, aside from a few scratches and bruises, they all escaped. The fire caught in the basement and had made good headway before it was discovered. The local fire department made quick work of it.

Mrs. Moore on Trial Again. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The second trial of Mrs. Payne Strahan Moore, whose husband is now serving a nineteen years' sentence in Sing Sing prison for extorting meney from Martin Mahon, the hotel proprietor of this city, was begun to-day, Mrs. Moore is charged with complicity with her husband in the Mahon affair.

COMING TO KANSAS CITY SOON. NEW

Shortly to Inspect Packing Plants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-After a session of little more than two hours, the court of inquiry investigating the beef charges adjourned until Monday, pending the arrival of witnesses who have been summoned. Former Commissary General Eagan to-day concluded his testimony, explaining the provisions of contracts for beef for supplies to the armies in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. He vigorously denied any knowledge of any chemical treatment of beef to preserve it, and disavowed any con-nection whatever of the government with beef to preserve it, and disavowed any connection whatever of the government with any such treatment. He further defended the canned roast beef, explaining why it had been sent to the troops, and wnen Colonel Davis, the recorder, asked him if any food had been used as an experiment or pretense of experiment, suggesting General Miles' famous allegation that precipitated the Eagan court-martial, the former commissary general, with great dignity and emphasis, replied sweepingly in the negative. General Eagan was followed by Major General S. B. M. Young and other officers who were in the Santiago campaign, and by officers of the subsistence department. The refrigerated beef was commended, while the canned roast beef, in the whole, rather suffered as a sequence to the day's testimony. Next week probably fifteen witnesses will be heard, among them perhaps Governor Roosevelt, of New York, and it is expected that Dr. W. H. Daly will be examined later in the week, when the beef concerns will have their representatives here to hear the witness repeat charges that the refrigerated beef was treated chemically.

Some time next week, according to present expectations, the court will leave for the West, going first to Chicago to inspect the plants of the concerns that furnished beef during the war and later to Omaha, Kansas City, and perhaps to St. Louis.

A MASONIC TEMPLE.

Movement on Foot to Occupy Five Upper Stories of a Projected Ten Story Building.

There is a strong probability that this season will see the 6,000 or more Masons of Kansas City in a Masonic temple built specially for them. Negotiations to that end are now in progress. A handso stone office building ten stories high and about 50x150 feet in size is to be built on the East side near the business center this season, and the plan is for the Masonic odies to take the five upper stories on a ong lease, the rooms being built according

long lease, the rooms being built according to their plans. Such a scheme would give the Masons practically a home of their own, and would obviate the difficulty other larke cities have experienced where the organization attempted to actually build and own a Masonic temple.

It is said that such a plan has never been successful. Even the famous Masonic temple in Chicago is not owned by the Masons. As stated, there are in the neighborhood of 6,000 Masons in Kansas City, and they meet in lodgerooms all over the city. They would certainly prefer a building occupied by no other civic societies, where everything would be thoroughly Masonic. Kansas City now has nine blue lodges, two chapters, one council, two commanderies, one shrine, four chapters of the Eastern Star and four bodies of the Scottish Rites. All these could easily be accommodated in the proposed building. The plans call for three large separate halls with all the necessary ante-rooms, committee rooms, etc.

Some time ago a similar project was on foot, and arrangements were all but completed for the Masons to occupy the upper floors of the new Corrigan building. The plans were changed, however, and the Hotel Baltimore resulted. This time the prospects seem good that the proposition will be carried out.

INDIANS PASS THROUGH.

Where They Hope to Revive the Treaty in the Senate.

Ten Cherokee Indians passed through yesterday morning on their way to Wash-ington, D. C. They hope to be able to revive the treaty in the senate. They were at the I nion depot for an hour yesterday morning and found many things to weigh 250 pounds, but no amount of coexing would induce him to stand on the weighing machine. Quite a crowd was attracted by the spectacle of a fat Indian, and every inducement was offered to get him on the scales. He bent over and scrutinzied the parts of the machine closesty several times but after each examinaly several times, but after each examina-tion he would decline to stand on it, du-biously shaking his head and grunting, much to the amusement of the crowd.

COLLECTIONS WERE GOOD. Bradstreet's Reports Jobbers and Re

tailers Showing Considerable Activity. J W Swain manager of Bradstreet'

local office, Kansas City, reports the following trade conditions for the week. Jobbers and retailers show considerable activity in the past week, especially in hardware and building material. Collec-

tions are good.
Financial brokers report good demand for threatment securities. Local banks have a investment securities. Local banks have a large surplus of money, over the legal re-serve, to loan with light demand for dis-

counts.

Indications for business during 1899 continue good. Implement houses are ordering large stocks for supplies and are preparing to fill orders promptly, while some implement manufacturers claim they have more orders than they can supply.

Clearings for the week, \$5,585,656.

UNITED STATES PRISON CAR.

Contained Fourteen Prisoners Ser tenced to Various Terms in the Federal Penitentiary.

A United States prison car from Fort Smith, Ark., arrived over the Missouri, ing and was switched to the Missouri Pacific for Leavenworth. While standing on the Union depot platform it attracted atthe Union depot platform it attracted at-tention, both on account of the bars on the windows and the faces peering through. There were fourteen prisoners from the Indian Territory, sentenced by the United States courts, who were en route to the federal prison at Leavenworth. Some of them, shackled at ankles and wrist, were allowed to stroll about the depot and Union avenue.

BOND STORY DENIED.

Secretary Gage Declares That Another Issue Is Not in Com-

templation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Secretary Gage said to-day that there was no truth whatother bond issue was in contemplation. He able cash balance in the treasury of over \$271,000,000, and, although the expenditures are now, and for some time are expected to be, in excess of the receipts, the treasury situation is not such as to warrant any apprehension for the near future.

SUICIDE AT A WEDDING FEAST

Former Fiancee of the Groom Ends Her Life With a Dose of Strychnine.

MOWEAQUA, ILL., Feb. 24.-Miss Grace Sanner, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Penn township. Shelby county, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine while sitting at the wedding feast of her while sitting at the wedomic least of her half-sister, whose marriage to John P. Orris had just taken place. Grace was at one time engaged to Orris, and it is believed she was disappointed in seer him the husband of another.

PROVISIONS OF COMPROMISE MEAS-URE AGREED UPON.

ARMY TO NUMBER 100,000 MEN

35,000 ARE TO BE ENLISTED AT PRESIDENT'S DISCRETION.

Volunteers to Be Mustered Out as Soon as Practicable-Democrats Have Agreed to the Bill and It Has Been Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The senate ommittee on military affairs reported the compromise army organization bill just be fore adjournment of the senate at 6:30 clock p. m. The bill had been framed at the war department last night by the officials of that department and a number of senators, and was under consideration by the senate committee and its sub-commit-

The formulation of the compromise measre was placed in the hands of Senators Hawley and Carter, of the military committee, on behalf of the Republicans, and Senator Cockrell, in the interest of the Democrats. They met at 10 o'clock to-day and continued quite constantly in session. Colonel Carter, of the army, sat with them for the purpose of supplying technical information

The sub-committee had it in charge until 4:30 o'clock, when the full committee met The committee made a number of change and after a sitting of two hours reported the bill to the senate.

The bill as reported differs in many de

tails from the bill read in the house to-day by Mr. Hull, but the general framework is the same. In the new bill one section cov-ers the entire increase of the army, and it reads as follows:

"That to meet the present exigencies of the military service the president is hereby authorized to maintain the regular army at a strength of not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, to be distributed among the several branches of the service according to the needs of each, and raise a force of not may determine, from the country at large, under general law, or from the localitie where their services may be required, with regard to citizenship or educational quali-fications, and to form the same into not ore than thirty regiments organized as infantry regiments of war strength in the regular army.
"Provided, that such increase in the reg-

ular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor, and not later than July 1, 1901."

The allotment of major and brigadier generals is as follows:

"That the president shall have power to continue in service, or to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, brigadier generals of volunteers, who, in-cluding the brigadier generals of the regular army, shall not exceed one for every 1,000 enlisted men actually in service, and major generals of volunteers who, including the major generals of the regular army, shall not exceed one for every 12,000

enlisted men., "Provided, that regular army officers continued or appointed as general officers or as field or staff officers of volunteers, under the provisions of this act, shall not vacate their regular army commissions." Section 1 provides that the regular army "shall consist of three major generals, six brigadier generals, ten regiments of cav-alry, seven regiments of artillery, twenty-

five regiments of infantry.

The adjutant general's and the inspector general's departments are to consist of the number of officers now in them, respecively, with a provision that captains of the line who have shown marked aptitude in the command of troops shall be entitled to compete for staff appointments.

The senate amendment to the Hull-Haw-

ley bill increasing the number of cadets to the extent of 100 is retained. Provision is made that no person other than an officer of the regular army who appointed as a field officer in the volunteer force, nor as a company or staff office therein if he be past the age of 35 years; neither shall any person not a regula army officer be so appointed until he shall have demonstrated his moral, physical and professional fitness for the grade in which of an examining board; provided, that the field officers of the force herein author-ized be appointed from officers of the reg-

ular army or from persons who served as officers of volunteers in the war with Spain.

The president is authorized to continue in service, or appoint, volunteer staff officers The president is authorized to continue in service, or appoint, volunteer staff officers as follows:

Nine assistant adjutant generals, nine assistant inspector generals, five judge advocates, thirty quartermasters and forty assistant quartermasters; six commissaries of subsistence and twelve assistant commissaries, thirty-four surgeons, thirty additional paymasters and thirty-one signal officers. These volunteer staff officers are given various ranks from colonel to second lieutenant.

ond lieutenant.

As soon as practicable the officers and men of the volunteer army not authorized in the bill shall be mustered out, provided that enlisted men of volunteers may be transferred to and enlisted in such of the new organizations as may be below the maximum authorized strength. Provision is made that the act is not to be construed to cause the discharge of any commissioned officer now in the service.

FIVE MEN IN PERIL. Imprisoned in a Temporary Water

Works Crib in Lake Erie at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 24.-Five men are

imprisoned in a temporary water works crib several miles out in Lake Erie, and there is much apprehension felt for their safety. Enormous piles of ice cover the crib, al most hiding it from view. No communica-tion has been had with the men for severa tion has been had with the men for several days, and it is known their supply of provisions is short. Attempts to reach the crib with a tug have proven unsuccessful. The last supply of food was taken to the crib three weeks ago. It is feared the temporary structure will collapse under the tons of ice piled upon it.

Sued for \$50,000, and Got \$1.

MARYVILLE, MO.. Feb. 24.—(Special.)
A few months ago Milton Hunt, of Ravenwood, charged that Mrs. Anna Marsh had
stolen ice from his icehouse, and had her
arrested. Mrs. Marsh was tried before
Justice of the Peace Sims, at Ravenwood,
and acquitted. She immediately brought
suit in the Nodaway county court against
Hunt for \$50,000 damages, alleging defamation of character. The case was tried today and the jury brought in a verdict for
\$1. Sued for \$50,000, and Got \$1.

Broomcorn Put Up to \$150. MATTOON, ILL. Feb. 24.—At a meeting of the broomcorn buyers of Central Illinois, the price of brush has been advanced to \$150 per ton, an advance of \$50 per ton in the past four months.

WILLIAM FOLEY ACQUITTED. LOOSE

Murdering His Mother, but Is Rearrested.

PLATTE CITY, MO., Feb. 24.-(Special.) As has been foreshadowed in these dispatches ever since the taking of testimony began, William S. Foley was acquitted in the circuit court of Platte county this morning of the charge of killing his mother. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the sheriff announced to the court that the jury had reached a verdict. The prisoner and jury were ordered to be brought in and after a poll of the jury the verdict of not guilty was read and acknowledged by each juror. There was but little demon-stration. The relatives of the prisoner had just entered, but had not reached their seats when the decision was read. However much joy it may have caused in their hearts, to Jim Morrow it was the saddest hour of his life. He seemed perfectly unmanned and dropped down on the bench and cried aloud. Many noted and remarked upon the peculiarity of his ac-

At 1 o'clock the lawyers for the defense At 1 o'clock the lawyers for the defense wished to proceed with the second case against Foley, namely, the murder of his sister, Fanny. But as the case had not been docketed for this special term this was impossible. An effort was then made to have the case annuled, but that could not be done for the same reason. He will have to lie in jail till the April term, at which time the case will probably be allowed to pass off the docket.

The verdict seems to meet with general approval. Even the strongest believers of his guilt admit that the proof was weak. The majority think it was impossible for

his guilt admit that the proof was weak. The majority think it was impossible for him, considering his previous high standing, to have been guilty of a crime so helnous and so brutaily executed, and the women, who attended the trial in great numbers, are almost a unit in believing him innocent. The case has made history for this little city. Only two ballots were taken, though the jury was out nearly eighteen hours. On the first they stood nine to three for acquittai. Sheriff Dillingham will have charge of him till the other case is settled in April.

The acquittal of Foley yesterday was the result of a third trial on the charge of murdering his mother. Another indictment for the murder of his sister still pends.

The first trial resulted in a hung jury. On the second trial, at Liberty, in November, 1897, he was convicted of murder in the first degree.

On the second trial, at Liberty, in November. 1897, he was convicted of murder in the first degree.

The crime of which Foley was charged was committed at the Foley home, six miles north of Liberty. November 17, 1896. Mrs. Foley and her daughter, Fannie, were found murdered, having been shot while in bed. The tragedy was reported by Foley to a neighbor at 9:39 o'clock: Foley had been away to the home of a sister, from which place he had departed to go to the home of Leonard Ligon, but a short distance from his own home. He left here between 8 and 9 o'clock. The shots which killed his mother and sister were heard between 9:10 and 9:15 o'clock by neighbors, but Foley, who was riding home, said he did not hear them.

It was generally believed that Foley had time to reach his home from Ligon's before the shots were fired, and the feeling was so intense against him in Clay county that two attempts to lynch him were made, both of which were nearly successful. He was spirited away in the nick of time. A change of venue was granted for the third trial.

CLAY COUNTY INCENSED.

Great Indignation Freely Expressed as to Verdict wit Platte

County Jury. LIBERTY, MO., Feb. 24 .- (Special.) The Foley sentiment here cannot be expressed too strongly. The people are very indignant over the verdict. It was received with indignation by the people of Clay county Little groups of men congregated on the square and discussed the case, censuring he people of Platte county a great deal because of the outcome of the trial. It has been said here for several days that has been said here for several days that the defense paid men to go into Platte county to talk the people there into the belief that Foley was innocent. If so, they succeeded, for the people of Platte county are under the delusion that ninety-nine out of every 100 men in Clay county are persecuting Foley. To-day this was spoken of freely. Platte county people in general were criticised freely, as public sentiment there is thought to have had much to do with the result of the trial. There is positively no danger of a Clay county mob going to Platte City after Foley after a picked jury has returned a verdict of not guilty. If Foley should ever visit Clay county in case he is turned loose, he would hardly be safe if guarded by the state millitia. Clay county people are lovers of justice, but they do not sanction the letting of murderers run at large. One man's expression on the verdict is a fair sample as to the feeling of the majority of the people:

"My only regret with the verdict is that people:
"My only regret with the verdict is that
they didn't turn Foley loose and let him
come back and kill the rest of the family
who have been protecting him."

EGGS ARE BOOMING.

Famine at Indianapolis Puts Prices Up to 5 Cents Each at

Retail. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 24.-An egg famine is on in this city. The retail price to-day is 60 cents and the wholesalers are holding out at 55 cents. The retailers hesitate to meet this prace and are hopeful that shipments from Southern Indiana will soon bring the price down.

CLEVELAND. O., Feb. 24.—The egg famine has reached this city and the retail price to-day reached 50 cents per dozen. Many grocers were unable to obtain even a small supply and would-be purchasers in many cases were unable to get their orders filled. At some of the restaurants eggs have been erased from the bill of fare. Commission dealers express the belief that there would be no adequate supply for a week or ten days at least. tate to meet this prace and are hopeful

AUTO-MOBILE AMBULANCE.

First of Its Kind Presented to a Chi cago Hospital by Five Business Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.-The first auto-mo bile ambulance ever constructed was pre-sented to-day to the Michael Reese hosand is the gift of five prominent business men of this city, who refuse to allow their names to be used in connection with the presentation. The ambulance weighs 1,600 presentation. The ambulance weighs 1,600 pounds and its speed approximates sixteen miles an hour. The body of the vehicle is set on a separate set of springs, which reduced the jar and jolting of the occupant to a minimum.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

The postoffice at Chanute, Kas., has been moved to the building owned by Josie B. Lapham.

A postoffice has been established at Ingleton, D county, O. T., with Vesta A. Ingle as postmaster.

Mrs. Kate V. Kinney, of Netawaka, Kas. has been appointed assistant matron at the Hooper Valley Indian school, California. Hooper Valley Indian school California.

Sam Light, a switchman, while at work in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas yards at Muskogee, was run over by the cars and instantly killed.

Secretary Alger returned to Washington yesterday, and when asked concerning reports that he intended to resign from the cabinet, said that he had never entertained such an idea.

Expressiont Cleveland has signified his

Ex-President Cleveland has signified his Ex-President Cleveland has signified hi intention of attending the dinner to b given in New York on March 2 in honor of Carl Schurz. This will be Mr. Cleveland' first public appearance in New York poli-tics since 1896.

tics since 1896.

Lady Curzon, wife of Lord Curzon, of Kedelstone, the viceroy of India, is suffering from a slight attack of fever, but there is no cause for anxiety. She will proceed to Simla, the summer capital of India, in

MR. JOHNSON BREAKS AWAY FROM TRADITIONS OF DECENCY.

VICIOUS ATTACK ON M'KINLEY

PRESIDENT SNEERED AT AND HIS MOTIVES IMPUGNED.

IS LIKENED TO "PECKSNIFF"

Text for a Most Sensational Diatribe - Republican Leaders

Generally Ignore the

Indianian's Victors

Tirade.

REPRESENTATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-During the eneral debate upon the army appropriaion bill in the house to-day, Mr. Johnson Republican, of Indiana, who made severa notable speeches violently attacking the policy of the administration during the nsideration of the army reorganization bill a fortnight ago, returned to the assault and delivered against the president and some of his advisers the most scathing phillipic heard in the house for months. He sneered at the president and the influences which he alleged controlled him, impugned his motives, questioned his sincerity and likened him to Dickens' most contemptible character; charged his secretary of war with incompetency, and predicted that the president would in the end be engulfed by

adverse public sentiment. sensational than those in his former speech and dazed some of his auditors by the impetuosity with which they were delivered the speech did not raise about him the storm of his former speeches.

Mr. Landis, one of his Republican colleagues from Indiana, briefly stated to the house that Mr. Johnson's constituents had repudiated him, and the two members had a wordy duel. Later in the day Mr. Marsh, Republican, of Illinois, replied to some of Mr. Johnson's strictures, but the Republic-an leaders had evidently decided to ignore the attacks of the Indianian, and no general reply was made to his speech to-day. The army appropriation bill to-day was lost sight of in the general discus the policy of the government relative to the Philippines and several notable speech es were made, particularly that of Mr. Bet tle, Democrat, of Kentucky. The general debate upon the bill closed to-day, and to morrow the bill will be taken up for amendment under the five minute rule.

Mr. Johnson's Assault. When Mr. Johnson arose for his remarks, ne at once attracted the attention of the house. "A few evenings ago," he began, "the Home Market Club, of Boston, gave banquet, at which the president was the principal guest. From the newspaper accounts of the affair, it was an exceedingly elaborate one; the table at which the chief executive sat being loaded down with rare its charm to the occasion; an ode to the president was sung by the banqueters to the tune of 'America,' and a vast congalleries upon the festal board.

he whom the Boston populace had hissed upon the street a few hours before, ere they turned to greet with rapturous applause the chief who had bestowed him his official character. We can hardly blame them, though, for this Mr. Chair precedent set them by some of the leading which for months past have been fiercely attacking the secretary and yet have lacked the courage to lay their ax to the root of the evil and censure the gentle-man who, to reward him for his political services and disbursements in the cam paign of 1896, appointed him to his present position, and has maintained him there ever since, notwithstanding his incompe-tency and against the righteous complaints that have been made against him.

Secretary Long Attacked. "The secretary of the navy also graced the occasion with his presence, and so far

the occasion with his presence, and so far forgot his usual courtesy, so far belied his New England training and associations, as to repeat the stale and untruthful charge that those who opposed the ratification of the Infamous treaty of peace with Spain were responsible for the bloodshed that occurred in the Philippines.

"When the chief magistrate had ceased speaking, another member of his official family, the gentleman who presides over the postoffice department, arose in his place and proceeded to load his chief down with an eulogy so fulsome and extravagant, so absolutely given over to hyperbole, that no individual not wholly caten up with vanity could possibly have endured it without nausea and disgust.

"The newspapers further inform us that, among the other decorations, there were suspended over the entrance to the banquet hall three portraits, one of Washington, one of Lincoln, and one of the president himself, and that beneath this was the word: 'Liberators.' Now, George Washington fought with his sword for eight long and bloody years to establish the right of a people to govern themselves, and in his farewell address he counseled his countrymen to live on terms of amity with all nations and to enter into entangling alliances with none. Abraham Lincoln's whole political life was a contention for the rights of man, and it was his kindly hand which penned the immortal emancipation proclamation that struck the shackles from the limbs of millions of bondsmen.

McKinley's Address Denounced.

McKinley's Address Denounced. "One would think, sir, that the gentle

man who was just then engaged in the prosecution of a bloody war against a poor and defenseless people in the Orient, enprosecution of a bloody war against a poor and defenseless people in the Orient, engaged in the unsavory task of christianizing them with the sword and civilizing them at the mouths of cannon, would naturally have felt some little embarrassment as he gazed upon these portraits and read the significant inscription below. Possibly his excellency did not see them. He may have turned his back upon the Declaration of Independence. Be this as it may, sir, the president does not appear to have been at all abashed by this incongruous circumstance, but he arose from his seat and there, within the shadow on the monument of Bunker hill, where twarren fell, fighting for liberty and within a stone's throw of Fancui hall, where time and again the true sons of the old Bay state have sent forth to the country their messages of freedom, he delivered perhaps the most remarkable, certainly the most disingenuous address that ever fell from the lips of an American president.

"This address, divested of its verbiage,

that ever fell from the lips of an American president. "This address, divested of its verblage, considered apart from its platitudes and the ostentatious professions of virtue with which it was interlarded, was nothing more or less than a carefully devised and studious misstatement of the issue between the chief executive and those of his own party who are opposed to his wretched

McKinley Likened to "Pecksniff."

"We are told, sir, that this address was received with an enthusiastic applause by hose who heard it, but we who read it in cold print in light of the indefensible trag-edy now being enacted near the shores of Asia involuntarily think of that creation of Charles Dickens, who was accustomed to roll his eyes plously to heaven and ex-claim, with great ostentation, to those about him, 'My friends, let us be moral,' and who was the father of two daughters, one of whom he named Charity and the other Mercy.

"His excellency declared upon this occa-sion, if not in so many words at least in cold print in light of the indefensible trag-

other Mercy.

"His excellency declared upon this occasion, if not in so many words, at least in effect, that he had never entertained any policy with respect to the Philippines up to the time the treaty of peace was ratified; but that he had simply held them as commander-in-chief, the questions as to their disposition and control to be determined thereafter by congress.
"If the chief executive really feels as he declared at the banquet that he did, that the disposition of the Philippines is a matter to be determined by congress, why does he not call a special session of congress to settle the matter at once and then keep his hands off? Heaven knows there is need of action. If he is sincere, why did he permit his supporters in the senate to vote down the other day the Bacon resolution, which distinctly declared that the United States entertained no intention of permanently holding these islands? Why did he insist that the McEnery resolution should be passed; a resolution which is a fraud, a delusion and a snare, a shamefut evasion, which, like a Christmas tree, has smoething upon it for everybody? That resolution is intended simply to quiet the conscience of the American people; to luli all opposition to sleep while the president soes ahead waging relentless and mercliess war against the Filipinos, and laying deep and secure the foundations for a permanent American colny.

ACCUSED OF INSINCERITY AND MIS-

Administration's Alleged Blunders. "Mr. Chairman, I am determined that he president shall neither befog the issue between himself and those of the Repu between himself and those of the Republican party who oppose his Philippine policy, nor misicad the public judgment nor shirk the responsibility for the gross official blunders which he has committed in connection with this great problem. I insist that the whole policy is not simply an error, but that it is a crime, and that the chief executive of this nation is the one who has precipitated upon us the embarrassments and the difficulties by which we are now confronted. I insist that he

one who has precipitated upon us the embarrassments and the difficulties by which we are now confronted. I insist that he did not simply hold the Philippines as commander-in-chlef, leaving the question of disposition and control of them to congress, but that he formulated and put into execution an affirmative and aggressive policy, that of their permanent annexation to this country, and forced it to the senate with all power and influence which his high office enabled him to employ.

"The president's first impression was to demand of the people of the Philippines simply a coaling station, a measure amply sufficient for all of our legitimate purposes and the evacuation of the island by Spain without a compensation by the taxpayers of the United States. Had he adhered to this, however, all would have been well. The whole Union would have followed him cheerfully, and to-day we would have been at peace with the Philippine republic; our army and navy which is now waging war against our former friends and allies, would have been disbanded. No army bill for a standing army of 100,000 men would have been pending, and we could now be getting ready to greatly increase the burden of our taxation. But the president committed a fatal error.

their territory belonged to us, ordered them to pay their taxes to the military government which he established over them, and blandly made known to them that our mission in their midst was one of benevolent assimilation.

"The president drove the treaty through the senate by the unlimited exercise of all these powers and influences which the great office he holds makes possible.

"What, then, did the chief executive mean by telling those who gathered around the banquet board at Boston that, up to the ratification of the treaty, he had simply held the Philippines as commander-inchief, without any policy of his own, leaving the whole matter to be determined afterward by the congress? Was he foolish enough to believe that his mere statement would be allowed to pass unchallenged? Was he value enough to suppose that his tipse dixit would conclude the matter, with the damning proof of its falsity so near at hand?

Denounced as Vacillating.

Denounced as Vacillating.

"Mr. Chairman, why did the president "Mr. Chairman, why did the president change his original intention as to the terms to be incorporated into the treaty? What were the influences that brought the change about? I have heard it stated that the applause of the people who greeted him just about this juncture of public affairs while he was on his tour in the West was the reason for it. Was it, then, the condition of public sentiment rather than the right or wrong of the matter which influenced the presidential mind? Does the chief executive regard his great prerogatives to be so supinely representative that he must needs abdicate them at every popular wind that blows? Does he feel that his high office gives him no latitude for the exercise of individual judgment and of independent action? Did he make no allowance for transient ebuilitions of public enthusiasm and excitement, overlook his opportunity to save the people from themselves, lose sight of all the sacred traditions of the country and fear to make his apheal to that ultimate tribunal which has so often in our national history vindicated those who have fearlessly stood for the right in public affairs—the sober, second thought of the great American people? "And is his excellency quite sure that he properly gauged the condition of the public mind on the subject of Philippine annexation? Is he absolutely certain that one swallow really makes a whole summer? It would really seem so, for in this Home Market address he exultingly declared that the annexation treaty had passed the senate by over two-thirds, and was sanctioned by the judgment of nine-tenths of his countrymen. How that treaty finally got its two-thirds' majority in the senate—the tremendous pressure necessary to secure it there, where its fafe hung doubtful and trembling in the balance until the very latest moment and was then only saved by the votes of senators who til the very latest moment and was then only saved by the votes of senators who had most of them spoken against it—no man knows better than Mr. McKinley.

The People and the Treaty.

"Adulation has, indeed, sorely blinded agines that even the majority of his counagness that even the instituty of his countrymen approve of this permanent halding in the Orient. Let him not pin his faith too securely to the sordid interests which clamor so loudly in his hearing. If he will but quiet the noisy throng which surrounds him long enough to put his ear to the ground and listen, he will distinguish the ground and listen, he will distinguish the ground and listen, he will distinguish the premonitions of the coming storm; he will hear the steady tread, not of 100,000 men whom he demands for a crusade against liberty, but of a mighty army of free people who are beginning to move in defense of their cherished traditions and their vio-

ple who are beginning to move in defense of their cherished traditions and their violated honor.

"We have been told further that the president yielded up his first blush impressions at the importunity of Admiral Dewey, who urged that the Phillippines should be retained. Mr. Chairman, the chief executive cannot screen himself behind the gold lace of the hero of Malina. No one can honor more profoundly than I do the officers of our regular army and navy, but their predilections are naturally for arms. They have imbibed, of course, the prejudices and the preferences of their calling. We cannot blame them for desiring to magnify the size and importance of the army and navy, for advocating expansion and taking on of a colonial policy. "Again, we have been assured that the demand of our peace commissioners at Paris to hold the Philippines is what induced the president to yield. So far as one of the commissioners is concerned, we know that this is false. But even if this statement were true, the constitutional power to negotiate a treaty was his, not the commissioners. They were simply his instruments, appointed to carry out his will. No, Mr. Chairman, this plea, like all

the others, will not avail. The truth is that these commissioners got their inspira-tion and their instructions from the White House. Those instructions once changed, the action of the commissioners would have been different. The wrong was with the chief executive. He, and he alone, is re-sponsible.

McKinley Accused of Corruption. "Mr. Chairman, in my humble opinion,

tial policy was his concession to the selfish capitalists of the country, his surrender to their demands. These are the gentlemen who furnished the money for his nomination and election, and who, I doubt not, have pledged him a renomination and a reelection. These are the gentlemen who are already seizing upon valuable franchises in China, in connection with the English syndicate, with a member of parliament from Wales at its head. These are the gentlemen whom Lord Beresford has in mind in his cordial but not wholly disinterested invitation to an alliance in Chinawith Britain, Germany and Japan, against Russia and France, the old-time enemies of his country and the old-time friends of ours. These are the gentlemen who are already grasping after special privileges in the Philippines, in Cuba and in Porto Rico. "It was, I imagine, for their special benefit that the president created his advisory board to the war department, composed of three American citizens, their object being to farm out valuable privileges and immunities which should belong to the people of those islands themselves, and in whose disposition they should have a voice, if their government is to be free and their rights maintained. I have no fault to find with the spirit of legitimate American commerce. My contention is against the spirit of American greed, which cares nothing for the spirit of American iberty. And what do these gentlemen propose? To amass colossal fortunes in the islands by virtue of their franchises and upon the cheap labor of the native population, not one dollar of which will ever find its lodging place in the pockets of the American people.

The "Open Door" Policy. capitalists of the country, his surrender to their demands. These are the gentle-

"To enable them to do this, our whole population is to purchase their field opera-tions for them in the Philippines from the ransom of \$20,000,000, and is to be taxed inransom of \$20,000,000, and is to be taxed in-terminably and excessively in the creation and maintenance of a great army and navy which is to conquer and hold the Filipinos in subjection and defend the islands after they have been expensively fortified against the assaults of the great European nations, with which our new foreign policy will be certain to bring us into frequent contention.

will be certain to bring us into frequent contention.

"What else is upon the programme of these gentlemen? The open door in the Philippines, making it totally impossible forever to discriminate in tariff duties there in favor of the products of the American farm and the American shop.

"What is the other sacrifice that is required? That the annexation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, absolutely sure to come at an early day, for they have registered it in their vows, shall precipitate the sugar, tobacco, hemp and other cheap products of these islands and Hawali upon the American market in free and unrestricted competition with the agricultural and laboring elements of our own country.

"This policy all would have been free

"This policy, sir, would have been free trade in William Jennings Bryan. What is it in William McKinley?" House Keyed to High Pitch.

The house had been keyed to a high pitch of excitement during Mr. Johnson's speech, but throughout its delivery there had been our taxation. But the president committed a fatal error.

The Treaty of Paris.

"He wrote into that treaty the absolute transfer of Heanish sovereignty over the Philippines to ourselves, and the payment of \$20,000,000 as a consideration for the cession. Then he issued to the people of the Philippines that proclamation in which he informed them that the United States had succeeded to the title of Spain, declared that the government and control of their territory belonged to us, ordered them to pay their taxes to the military government which he established over them, and the people have already read his speech," shouted Mr. Hamilton.

"The people have already read his speech," shouted Mr. Hamilton.

"Yes, and they will damn him for it," retorted Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Settle Democrat. of Kentucky fol-

tes, and they will damn dim for it, retorted Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Settle, Democrat, of Kentucky, followed Mr. Johnson with a speech against imperialism, the eloquence of which attracted attention.

In conclusion, he charged that despite the soft evasions of the administration it was everywhere doing all in its power to familiarize the country with the monstrous face of imperialism. The sentiments which received most applause on the Republican side were: "Hold every particle of territory. Who will haul down the American fing?" It was in the air. Even the picaninnies on the streets were singing, "Hold them Philippines, McKinley."

Landis Scores Johnson.

Mr. Landis, Republican, of Indiana, re-plying to Mr. Johnson, declared that the plying to Mr. Johnson, deciared that the latter did not represent the sentiments of his district; that he had been repudiated by the people. He read some expressions from the editors of Republican newspapers of the district in support of this statement. "Those editors," he said, "are the men who, thirty-five years ago, upheld the hands of Oliver P. Morton against the assaults of the copperheads. If the gentleman returns to his district, he said. "he will be crucified by public opinion and spat upon with indignation."

Mr. Johnson said it mattered not to him whether he were popular. He was only concerned as to whether he was right. He referred to Mr. Landis as the "diminutive representative of the great Republican party of the great commonwealth of Indiana."

Mr. Landis' parting shot was that he commended to the house the specticle of the man upon the floor of the American congress who admitted that he was a giant.

Mr. Rhea Democrat of Kentucky said latter did not represent the sentiments of

the man upon the floor of the American congress who admitted that he was a giant.

Mr. Rhea, Democrat, of Kentucky, said he was tired of the vaciliating policy of the president. Whenever the opposition assumed the temerity to inquire into the purpose of the president, they were waved back with the question: "Do you not have considence in the president?"

"I frankly confess that I have not," said for; nothing that entitles me to a seat upon this floor."

In the course of his arraignment of the president, Mr. Rhea spoke of Secretary Alger as a man who, "If public history be true, had been cashiered from the army for cowardice on the eve of battle."

"That is not true," interposed Mr. Spaulding. Republican, of Michigan.

"Oh, I do not mean cashiered in the literal sense. I mean that he left his command without orders and against orders and came here where he was court-martialed."

"He was never court-martialed."

He was never court-martialed." "Then he resigned."
"That's different." replied Mr. Spaulding, amid great Democratic laughter and ap-

After some further remarks by Messra. Hamilton, Republican, of Michigan: Pearce, Democrat, of Pennsylvania; Sulzer, Democrat, of New York: Talbert, Democrat, of South Carolina, and Simpson, Populist, of Kansas, Mr. Huil, in charge of the bill, stated that the compromise bill as read to the house would show changes in the final form, and that some of the senators had regarded it as a discourtesy that the bill had been read to the house before its formal presentation. Mr. Hull expressed his regret, but said he thought the house was entitled to know the details at the earliest possible moment. After some further remarks by Mesers.

regret, but said be thought the house was entitled to know the details at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Marsh. Republican, of Illinois, a member of the military committee, closed the debate. He evoked much appianse on the Republican side in reply to the president's critic by referring to him as the greatest of living Americans and the first in the hearts of his countrymen. No philippic of the gentlemen from Indiana, said he, could shake their faith in him. He declared it was absolutely untrue that any franchises had been granted in the Philippinez, Porto Rico or Cubu. In one year he predicted the Democrats would be camping on the ground they (the Republicans) occupied to-day. History proved they were always from one to three years behind the logic of events. He declared himself in favor of the retention of every foot of territory we had conquered. (Republican applause.)

This closed the general debate. The committee rose and, at 5:32 p. m., the house recessed until 8 o'clock, with the understanding that after the pension session to-night the house should adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Seventy-seven private bills were passed at the night session and at 19:30 p. m. the

Seventy-seven private bills were passed at the night session and at 10:30 p. m. the house adjourned.